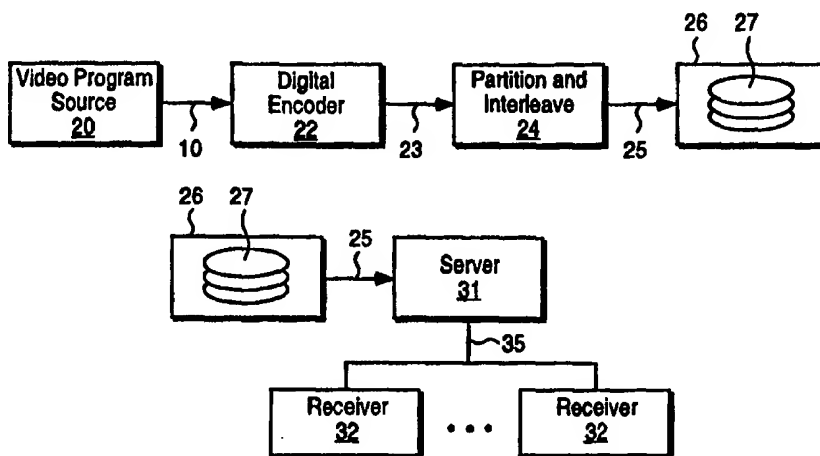




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**(54) Title:** METHOD AND APPARATUS FOR ENCODING AND FORMATTING DATA REPRESENTING A VIDEO PROGRAM TO PROVIDE MULTIPLE OVERLAPPING PRESENTATIONS OF THE VIDEO PROGRAM

**(57) Abstract**

Selective video-on-demand access is provided to a virtually unlimited number of subscribers by partitioning the video program into an ordered sequence of N segments and providing the subscribers concurrent access to each of the N segments. A data stream representative of the video program is partitioned into N subsequences, each representative of one of the N segments. The data of each of the N subsequences is organized as an ordered sequence of elements. The elements of each of the N subsequences are interleaved and the interleaved data stream is continuously transmitted over a video program distribution medium at a rate which renders the data representing each segment concurrently available to any subscriber having a receiver capable of selecting, assembling, and displaying the data of a particular segment.

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METHOD AND APPARATUS FOR ENCODING AND FORMATTING  
DATA REPRESENTING A VIDEO PROGRAM TO PROVIDE  
MULTIPLE OVERLAPPING PRESENTATIONS OF THE VIDEO PROGRAM

5

BACKGROUND OF THE INVENTION

1. Related Application

This is a continuation-in-part of U.S. Patent  
Application No. 08/326,511 filed 10/19/94, now U.S. Patent  
10 No. 5,612,742 issued 03/18/97.

2. Field of the Invention

The present invention relates to the distributing of  
video programming. More particularly, the present invention  
15 relates to a method and apparatus for encoding, formatting,  
storing and retrieving data representing a video program as a  
plurality of concurrent, overlapping presentations of the  
video program to facilitate virtual on-demand access to a  
single copy of the video program by virtually any number of  
20 subscribing viewers.

3. Description of the Related Art

Billions of dollars are spent by consumers annually to  
rent movies and other pre-recorded video programming for  
25 private playback at their convenience. Such video  
programming can be rented in many forms, such as video  
cassette tapes for playback using a video cassette recorder  
(VCR), video disks for playback on video disk players, or as  
CD ROM's for playback using personal computers and other  
30 forms of CD ROM players.

Renting video programming in this manner is desirable because it permits the user to view the programming at any time and in any manner. For example, the user may view some portion of the program at one time and the remainder of the program at some different time. Further, the user may replay certain portions of the program or view the program in its entirety several times. The user may access the program from any point in the program by simply fast-forwarding or reversing through the program. The user is thereby freed from the scheduling constraints of available network or cable television programming.

Cable television and direct broadcast satellite (DBS) companies would like to compete in this arena by providing users with the same freedom of use they enjoy through video rental. This potential service has been dubbed "video-on-demand." Such companies would clearly enjoy an advantage over video rental establishments in providing this service because users would not be required to leave the comfort of their own homes to rent a copy of the video program (nor would they have to return it when finished). These companies have been heretofore constrained, however, by existing playback and distribution technology.

It would be prohibitively expensive for a cable television company to provide true video-on-demand using currently known technology. To duplicate the advantages of video rental and in-home playback, the company would have to provide a dedicated playback resource to each cable subscriber, along with an expensive memory array containing a library of video programs from which the subscriber could select programs for playback through the dedicated resource. Further, the cable distribution infrastructure would be

required to have sufficient bandwidth to distribute a different video program, or at least a different playback of a video program, to each subscriber connected to the network. Of course this would be impossible without a leap in  
5 technology and replacement of the current distribution infrastructure.

One possible compromise would be to produce multiple, overlapping playbacks (i.e. presentations) of the same video program, such that a new presentation of the program would  
10 begin, for example, every five minutes. For a two hour video program, a total of twenty-four overlapping presentations of the program would be made available to subscribers. Each subscriber would then have a receiver capable of selectively receiving any one of the twenty-four presentations. Although  
15 a subscriber would not enjoy full video-on-demand, the subscriber would have to wait at most five minutes to begin viewing the program in its entirety (or to access any point within the program). Further, the subscriber could fast-forward or reverse through the program by accessing a  
20 different one of the overlapping presentations, although he would be constrained to do so over the five minute intervals.

Although such a compromise would decrease both the requisite number of playback resources and the necessary bandwidth, the costs of implementing such a system in  
25 currently known technology would still be prohibitive. For the above example, twenty-four playback resources would be required to produce twenty-four separate presentations, each being transmitted over one of a limited number of channels comprising the distribution medium. Further, without  
30 sophisticated server technology, such a system might require twenty-four separate copies of the program.

Complex disk-drive arrays or video servers have been recently proposed, each having thousands of video programs stored in their memory and each capable of serving up to two hundred subscribers. The cost of implementing a video-on-demand system for the millions of current cable subscribers, assuming that such advanced technology could be implemented, would still require billions of dollars in capital investments. Further, full implementation of a service based on such proposed server technology would require that the current cable and telephone distribution network infrastructure be restructured and upgraded over the next several years at a cost of an additional \$2 billion per year to increase its bandwidth. Implementing VCR-like functions, such as fast-forward and reverse, would not only increase the complexity of the servers, but it would also impinge on available bandwidth because each subscriber must be able to communicate commands back to his or her dedicated server. Such "back channels" are not even available in the context of existing DBS systems, and most existing cable distribution systems.

The best service that cable television and DBS companies have been able to offer thus far is a pay-per-view service that permits users to request (either over the telephone or directly through the cable network) an offered video program for a fee. The company then permits the subscriber to receive the selected transmission of the video program at a predetermined time. These services are far from video-on-demand, however, as the number of available programs and the number of starting times for the programs are severely limited. Thus, the subscriber must still wait for a scheduled start time at which a desired program will be

transmitted over the distribution network. Further, the subscriber does not have the freedom provided by an in-home playback resource such as a VCR; the program is still just passively received.

5        Thus, there is a need in the art for technology that can provide consumers with virtually random access to as few as one copy of a video program through as few as one playback resource and that is operable with the existing telephone and cable distribution infrastructure.

**SUMMARY OF THE INVENTION**

The present invention provides a method and apparatus for encoding and formatting data representing a single presentation of a video program for storage and transmission in the form of multiple overlapping presentations of the video program using a single playback resource. The video program may be transmitted as a digital data stream that is formatted in such a way that it appears to a subscriber that a number of segments of the same program are being continuously distributed over a plurality of subchannels concurrently. By selecting successive segments for presentation over the receiver (e.g. by advancing the subchannel to which the receiver is tuned), an entire presentation of the video program can be assembled. Further, the subscriber can fast-forward or reverse through the program by advancing or decrementing the selected subchannel and thus receive a later or earlier segment of the program.

A one-hour program formatted in accordance with the present invention may be made to simulate, for example, twenty overlapping presentations of the program with each presentation (i.e. program segment) being three minutes ahead of the previous one. A subscriber would need to wait only a maximum of three minutes to begin receiving the program in its entirety (i.e. until the segments begin again), and would be able to fast forward or reverse through the program at three-minute intervals. Thus, the maximum delay that a subscriber would have to experience to selectively access any point in the program (i.e. the access time) would be three minutes. The present invention resides in its ability to provide this functionality with a single playback resource



producing a formatted data stream that represents multiple overlapping presentations of the video program.

It is well-known in the art that a video program can be converted to a digital data stream for purposes of  
5 transmitting the program over a digital distribution medium to subscribers. Video programs are typically organized as a series of scenes or frames, each frame comprising a two-dimensional array of picture elements or pixels. Each pixel has characteristics such as color and brightness which can be  
10 quantified as digital data. Audio information associated with the video program can also be converted to a digital representation. In accordance with the present invention, the image and audio portions of a video program are converted to digital information using known techniques and standards.

15 It is also well-known that much of the information contained in a video program is redundant (i.e. pixels in certain regions of the pixel matrix may not change over considerable numbers of frames). Further, areas where changes occur rapidly can often tolerate artifacts that  
20 result from truncation of data representing pixel characteristics. Accordingly, the digital data generated to represent a video program can often be compressed considerably, thereby minimizing requisite memory storage and transmission bandwidth. Thus, the video data are preferably  
25 compressed (i.e. encoded) using any known video data compression technique to produce compressed video data. The digital data comprising video information (both before and after compression) are grouped into arbitrary units called elements; an element can refer to one or more bits of video  
30 data where video data refers to all data required to represent a video program, compressed or not, and including

but not limited to image, audio and other associated information.

The video data (compressed or not) are partitioned into n subsequences or segments of elements representing different temporal portions of the video program, with each segment comprising an ordered sequence of m elements. The ordered sequence of elements making up each subsequence are interleaved to produce a single interleaved data stream which in one embodiment begins with the first element of each of the N segments, then the second element of each segment and so on in segment order until it ends with the m'th element of the N'th segment. This interleaved data stream is continuously transmitted over the distribution medium.

A subscriber with an appropriate receiver can reconstruct the entire program by decoding the transmission starting with the first segment of the interleaved data stream, and sequentially selecting and assembling the m elements of the first segment as the receiver serially parses through the interleaved data stream. The receiver reconverts the selected and assembled elements back into image and/or audio in real time for presentation of the first segment to the subscriber. As transmission of the interleaved data stream begins again, the receiver selects and assembles all of the elements of the second segment for reconstruction, and repeats this process until it completes decoding the m elements comprising the N'th segment. The receiver continuously decompresses (i.e. decodes) and reconverts the assembled segments in real time to reconstruct the video program in segment order for viewing by the subscriber.

As long as the rate of transmission of the interleaved data stream is at least "N" times the data rate "r" of the

individual segments, the system will operate properly. Thus, for a given value of  $r$ , the throughput of the resource used to transmit the interleaved data stream defines the number of segments into which the program may be divided. The viewing  
5 time of one of the  $N$  segments defines the access time " $T$ " of the system, which is the interval between starting points of the program in the interval stream. Further, the time necessary to transmit the entire interleaved data stream once must be less than or equal to  $T$ .

10 Thus, a subscriber receives access to an ordered sequence of  $N$  segments of the video program concurrently over  $N$  subchannels, which means any number of subscribers can be concurrently reconstructing  $N$  overlapping presentations of the video program, each presentation running ahead of its  
15 predecessor by an amount of time  $T$  required to reconstruct one video segment. The formatting of the data stream representing the video program operates analogously to the process of time-division multiplexing information received from a plurality of communications channels. In the context  
20 of communications, however, each channel carries a different conversation or program, whereas the present invention exploits similar principles to break up and transmit a single program over separate subchannels of the same channel.

An alternate preferred embodiment of the invention  
25 adapts the idea of statistical multiplexing to the interleaving process so that video segments that require more data to maintain desired picture quality are allocated more data while other segments of the program requiring less data are allocated less data such that the overall allocated  
30 bandwidth remains the same. In this embodiment, the video data streams are partitioned into subsequences representative

of the segments first and then each subsequence is compressed and interleaved through a statistical multiplexer. This embodiment, although more complex in implementation, provides more uniform picture quality throughout the program.

5           In one embodiment of the invention, the compression and interleaving processes are performed jointly through a combination of software and hardware, and the resulting encoded and formatted (i.e. interleaved) data stream representing the program may be stored on a disk or some  
10 other form of mass storage. The interleaved data stream can be immediately forwarded or sequentially retrieved from storage and cyclically transmitted over the distribution medium to subscribers by some relatively simple embodiment of a video server.

15           It is therefore an objective of the present invention to provide services which advantageously approximate video-on-demand to cable television and direct broadcast satellite subscribers while minimizing the requisite playback resources and minimizing the requisite bandwidth to remain compatible  
20 with the existing infrastructure.

**BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF THE DRAWINGS**

The objects, features and advantages of the present  
5 invention will be apparent from the following detailed  
descriptions in which:

**Figure 1** illustrates the interleaving and de-  
interleaving of a data stream representative of a video  
10 program.

**Figure 2** is a block diagram illustrating a first  
preferred embodiment of the invention.

**Figure 3** is a data structure diagram illustrating an  
interleaved sequence of elements formed by the system of  
15 Figure 2.

**Figure 4** is a diagram illustrating one layout of video  
data representative of a program as formatted and stored on a  
mass storage device by the first preferred embodiment of the  
invention.

20 **Figure 5** is a block diagram illustrating a second  
preferred embodiment of the present invention.

**Figure 6** is a diagram illustrating the interleaving of  
video data according to the second preferred embodiment of  
the invention.

25 **Figure 7** illustrates, in more detail, the statistical  
multiplexing and interleaving process as performed by the  
second preferred embodiment of the invention.

**Figure 8** is a block diagram showing an encoder of the  
second preferred embodiment of the invention in greater  
30 detail.

**DETAILED DESCRIPTION OF THE INVENTION**

The present invention utilizes a unique application of  
5 time-division multiplexing principles (TDM) to provide  
subscribers with continuous access to multiple segments of a  
video program, thereby facilitating reconstruction of  
multiple overlapping presentations of the same video program.  
This functionality is accomplished through the repeated  
10 transmission of a specially formatted data stream comprising  
multiple overlapping presentations of the same video program.  
The number of overlapping presentations of the video program  
that can be reconstructed from the formatted data stream, and  
thus the minimum access time between points in the program,  
15 is directly related to the rate at which the data stream can  
be transmitted over the distribution network as well as the  
rate at which data must be received by the receiver to permit  
real-time reconstruction of the video segments at the desired  
level of picture quality.

20 The present invention applies TDM principles to transmit  
n different segments of the same program over n different  
subchannels of the same channel, thus making each segment of  
the video program simultaneously accessible to a subscriber's  
receiver over the same channel of the distribution network.  
25 The receiver can therefore be made to reconstruct and present  
any of the n segments to the subscriber by selecting the  
subchannel carrying the desired segment.

The following detailed description is made with  
reference to Figures 1-9, in which like reference numerals  
30 indicate identical elements throughout all of the Figures.

Figure 1 illustrates the data interleaving principles of the instant invention.

A video program is typically organized as an ordered sequence of scenes or frames, with each frame defined by a two-dimensional array of picture elements or pixels. A pixel has characteristics of color and intensity of illumination which, when combined with other pixels, creates an image or frame. For a given frame, the characteristics of each pixel can be represented digitally. Thus, it is well known in the art that a video program can be converted into a digital data stream 10 that is an ordered sequence of bits which describes pixel values for each pixel of the array during each frame of the video program. It is also known that audio associated with the program can also be converted to digital data, and can be identified with the image data on a frame-by-frame basis.

Thus, a video program is first converted to a digital data stream 10 in accordance with well-known standards and procedures. The data stream 10 can represent images, audio or both, although in the preferred embodiment, separate data streams 10 are produced for the image and audio portions of the program. It will be assumed for ease of discussion and illustration that the data stream 10 throughout the Figures represents the image portion of the video program, although audio data streams can be processed in accordance with the present invention as described for image data.

The data stream 10 is typically organized into an ordered sequence of elements, where as previously defined, an element is an arbitrary quantum of data that can be one bit, the number of bits representative of a single pixel, or the number of bits representative of one or more frames of

pixels. In the case of audio, an element can be from one to several bits of audio data.

As illustrated in Figure 1, the video program is divided into a number of video segments N, of approximately equal duration. The segments are created by partitioning the data stream 10 into N ordered subsequences of m elements, each subsequence representative of one of the n segments of the video program. Thus, the video program, as represented by data stream 10, starts at the beginning of the sequence of elements (i.e., the first element of segment 1 as denoted by reference numeral 12), and ends with the last element of segment n (i.e., denoted by reference numeral 16).

In a preferred embodiment, the elements of each segment are interleaved to produce an interleaved sequence of elements called an interleaved data stream 18 as shown in Fig. 1. The interleaved data stream is constructed by arranging into groups identically numbered elements of each segment in segment order, beginning with the first element of each segment, and ending with the m'th element of each segment.

Thus, the N video segments which make up the video program are essentially time-division multiplexed over N "subchannels" of the channel over which the video program is broadcast. The interleaved data stream 18 is organized into a series of m groups 13, with each group partitioned into n "time slots" in segment order (i.e. one time slot is assigned to each segment). During transmission of each group 13, one element belonging to each segment is transmitted during the time slot assigned for elements from that segment.

The interleaved data stream 18 is repeatedly transmitted over a single channel of the television cable to subscribers.



Provided that the transmission rate of the interleaved data stream 18 is at least  $N$  times the data rate  $r$  of the individual segments, it will appear as though all  $N$  segments of the program are available to the receiver at essentially the same time. Each new transmission of the interleaved data stream 18 provides to subscribers the opportunity to begin restoration of the video program from its beginning, or to continue reconstruction of the program initiated during previous transmissions of the interleaved data stream.

10       A subscriber can view the program from its very beginning by simply programming the receiver to select and reconstruct elements associated with segment 1 (i.e. the first "subchannel") when transmission of the interleaved data stream is at the beginning of the interleaved data stream 18 (i.e. at time  $t_1$ ). As the interleaved data stream 18 is repeatedly transmitted, the subscriber's receiver selects and assembles (i.e. de-interleaves or demultiplexes) the elements which form the first segment 14. Concurrently, the receiver converts the elements constituting segment 1 into a presentation of the segment for viewing by the subscriber. From the beginning of the next transmission of the interleaved data stream 18 (i.e. at time  $t_2$ ), the receiver selects the next subchannel and assembles the elements representative of the second segment 15. Meanwhile, another subscriber can simultaneously begin accessing the program by selecting and assembling data representing the first (or any other) segment 17. This process continues for the first subscriber until the receiver has received and reconstructed all  $N$  segments of the video program, or until the subscriber manually alters the subchannel to which the receiver is tuned.

Thus, many subscribers can simultaneously access any of the  $n$  segments, all of which are accessible from the transmission of a single data stream representative of the multiple overlapping presentations of the video program.

5 Accordingly, the invention achieves the significantly important result of providing multiple subscribers selective access to a video program while minimizing the storage and distribution infrastructure necessary to provide this access.

As previously discussed, a subscriber can begin  
10 accessing and reconstructing the program from any segment, even at a time when the transmission is currently in the middle of the interleaved data stream 18 and therefore in the middle of each of the  $n$  segments. A subscriber can fast forward or reverse through the program by advancing or  
15 decrementing the segment currently being selected by the subscriber's receiver. Such steps forward or backward in the program are, however, constrained to multiples of the access time  $T$ . The granularity of access points in the video program is a direct function of the number of video segments  
20 into which the video program has been divided. The greater the number of video segments  $N$ , the shorter their duration and thus the finer the steps between them. Thus,  $N$  is referred to as the "interleaving factor."

One way to reduce the data rate that must be sustained  
25 by the playback resource for a given interleaving factor is to reduce the total amount of data necessary to represent the video program. Well-known techniques in the art can be used to encode the data stream 10 of Figure 1 to compress the amount of data necessary to represent the program. Two  
30 examples of well-known digital compression standards for video data are the MPEG-1 and MPEG-2 standards for Generic

Coding of Moving Pictures and Associated Audio. The ITU-T (International Telecommunications Union Telecommunications Standardization Sector) Draft Recommendation H. 262 (10:18 Friday 25 March 1994) is incorporated herein by this  
5 reference. A further benefit of data compression is that the amount of storage space necessary to store interleaved data stream 18 representative of video programs for later transmission is also reduced.

A first preferred embodiment of the present invention  
10 will be described with respect to Figure 2 which compresses the video data stream 10 and then interleaves the resulting compressed data elements. In Figure 2, a video program source 20 provides a data stream 10 that represents, for example, the image portion of the video program. The data  
15 stream 10, which is typically an ordered sequence of digital data representing pixels embodying the images of the video program, is compressed by a digital encoder 22, employing any procedure for compressing digitized video data. The digital encoder 22 produces a compressed video data stream 23 that is  
20 organized as an ordered sequence of elements of compressed data representing the video program as embodied in the data stream 10. In this embodiment, the elements are made up of equal numbers of bits which may not be organized based on pixel boundaries.

25 The compressed video data stream 23 is then partitioned into N multi-element subsequences of elements, each subsequence representative of one of n video segments. The elements of the N subsequences are then interleaved by a partition and interleaving circuit 24 in accordance with the  
30 structure as previously described. The partition and interleaving circuit 24 produces an interleaved data

stream 25 that can be directly transmitted to subscribers or that can be stored on a mass data storage medium 27 by data storage unit 26 for future retrieval and transmission. Data storage medium 27 may consist of one or more magnetic or  
5 optical disk drives or other well known storage devices.

In a preferred embodiment of the invention, the interleaved data stream 25 will typically be stored on data storage device 27 for future playbacks of the video program embodied in the interleaved data stream 25. The data storage  
10 device 27 is placed in a system that provides on-demand video programming including a server 31, and a plurality of receivers 32, 34 that are coupled to communicate with server 31 by an appropriate distribution network 35. Server 31 repeatedly transmits the interleaved sequence of elements  
15 stored on the data storage device 27 to all receivers on the distribution network 35. Each of the receivers 32, 34 includes the processing capacity necessary to reconstruct the video program in the manner described above by selecting, for each video segment, the sequence of elements comprising that  
20 segment. In this regard, each receiver includes the processing capacity to de-interleave the interleaved data stream 25, to reassemble and decode the resulting compressed data stream and to reconvert the resulting decompressed data stream 10 back into the sequence of pixels that embodies the  
25 images of the video program.

Figure 3 illustrates the partitioning of the compressed data stream 23 into subsequences representing the video segments. As the sequence of elements is encoded (i.e. compressed) by the digital encoder 22, the resulting  
30 compressed data stream 23 is produced as illustrated in Figure 2. The compressed data stream 23 is then partitioned

by the partition and interleaving circuit 24 into  $N$  ordered subsequences of elements each representative of one of  $N$  video segments. Each subsequence is further partitioned into  $m$  elements so that the total number of video program elements is  $N \cdot m$ , and each element is denoted by  $e_j S_i$ , where  $1 \leq i \leq N$  and  $1 \leq j \leq m$ . As Figure 3 illustrates, partitioning renders the compressed data stream 23 into an ordered sequence of  $N$  subsequences, each subsequence including one or more elements, each element including one or more bits of compressed video data. Figure 3 also illustrates the interleaved data stream 25 which results from the interleaving process. Figure 4 illustrates the sequential regarding of intellectual data stream 25 onto the cylindrical tracks of a hard disk data storage device 27.

Referring once again to the interleaved data stream 25 shown in Figures 3 and 4, and to the combination for storage and formatting illustrated in Figure 2, it should be evident that one or more data storage devices 27 can be employed to store the interleaved data stream 25. The required number of data storage devices may be determined by design considerations taking into account the size of the compressed bit stream 23, the interleaving factor  $N$ , and the access speed and capacity of individual data storage devices. Assuming that the data storage device is a hard disk drive, the interleaved sequence 25 can be split into different, but equally-sized sections, and each section can be recorded onto one of  $N_d$  different hard disks. The capacity of each data storage device 27 is assumed to be sufficient to contain  $Nm/N_d$  elements. A more detailed discussion of those considerations will be presented below.

Figure 5 illustrates an alternative embodiment of the present invention which performs encoding and interleaving of video program data. A video program source 60 provides a data stream 10 representative of a sequence of pixels that embodies the image portion of the video program. The data stream 10 is organized as an ordered sequence of elements, each element comprising data representing an equal number of pixels. The video program is partitioned into N segments, with each video segment represented by a subsequence of data stream 10, each subsequence representative of an equal number of pixels.

The n subsequences representative of the n video segments are aligned in time by the partition and alignment circuit 62 and each subsequence is provided on a single line 63 to a respective digital encoder 64. Each digital encoder converts its respective subsequence into a compressed subsequence of elements, each element consisting of one or more bits of compressed video data. Elements of the compressed video data stream 65 are interleaved by an interleaving circuit 66 to produce an interleaved data stream 67. In this preferred embodiment, a data storage unit 68 receives the interleaved data stream 67 and transfers it to a data storage device 70 for later retrieval and transmission. As previously discussed, the interleaved data stream 67 can also be transmitted immediately to subscribers over a distribution network in real-time.

For playback of the video program embodied in the interleaved sequence of elements 67, the data storage device 70 is placed in a system that provides on-demand video programming. The system preferably includes a server 72, and a plurality of receivers 74 that are coupled to the server 72

by an appropriate distribution network 75. The server repeatedly transmits the interleaved data stream 67 stored on the data storage device 70 to all receivers connected to the distribution network 75. Each of the receivers 74 includes  
5 the processing capacity necessary to reconstruct the video program by selecting and assembling, for each video segment, the subsequence of elements representative of the segment. In this regard, each receiver includes the processing capacity to de-interleave (i.e. demultiplex) the interleaved  
10 data stream 67 to thereby reproduce compressed data stream 65, to decode compressed data stream 65 into data stream 63, and to convert the data stream 63 to the sequence of pixels  
10 that embody the video program.

A more detailed discussion of the encoding and  
15 interleaving process, in this case using statistical multiplexing performed by the combination illustrated in Figure 5 is now presented with reference to Figures 6 and 7. The data stream 10, which is a digitized representation of the sequence of pixels embodying the images of the video  
20 program, is partitioned into N subsequences of elements representative of N video segments. Each element consists of data that represents the same number of pixels. In this example, each segment has an equal number of elements and therefore represents the same number of total pixels.

25 Each pixel representing the first segment 84 of partitioned data stream 80 has a video intensity value  $S(t)$ , where the intensity value varies as a function of time. Because the duration of a segment is defined to be T, the video intensity value for each pixel representing the second  
30 segment 86 is defined by  $S(t + T)$ , and for all pixels is defined by  $S(t + i \cdot T)$  where  $0 \leq i < N$ . The segments of

partitioned data stream 80 are then separately assembled and input to their respective decoders as shown in Figures 6 and 7. Thus, the segments are time shifted for purposes of concurrent processing.

5       As illustrated in Figure 6, each encoder compresses the data to produce a sequence of elements 82. The encoder performs this function by first organizing the pixel data into elements with a blocking circuit 100 (Figure 8). In the example of this illustrated embodiment, each element consists  
10 of data representing an equal number of pixels which may be some subset of the total number of pixels embodying the segment. In some cases an element may consist of data representing all of the pixels that make up a single frame or image of the segment. As an example, a frame may contain 480  
15 lines of 720 pixels, or 345,600 pixels total. Elements in this example can arbitrarily consist of pixels making up fractions of frames, single frames or even multiples of frames.

Each element of pixel data is then processed through a  
20 transform circuit 102, which uses well-known compression transforms, such as the discrete cosine transform (DCT) to convert the binary pixel data to transform coefficients. The coefficients are quantized or normalized by adaptive quantizer 103, which improves coding efficiency by truncating  
25 the coefficients in accordance with the desired level of picture quality to be produced when the information is decompressed for presentation. Finally, the quantized coefficients are passed through a statistical encoder 110 which further compresses the data based on a variable length  
30 encoding technique such as Huffman coding.



Each of the encoders is synchronized so that each produces a block of compressed data simultaneously, and each encoder is preset to a coding level that reflects the desired quality level of the reproduced picture. Each compressed  
5 element of data produced by an encoder, although still representative of an equal number of pixels, may vary in its amount of digital data because some elements of digital pixel data will compress more easily than others. Element multiplexer 66 (Figure 7) then interleaves the elements by  
10 selecting an element from the first encoder (and thus from the first segment), then the second and so on, up to encoder N, and then repeats the process for the next set of compressed elements. Thus, an interleaved data stream 94 is produced as shown in Figure 6, with each element 82  
15 designated first by a segment number and then by element number.

The interleaved data stream 94 is then input to a first-in-first-out (FIFO) channel buffer 92 (Figure 7) and clocked out of the buffer at the transmission rate necessary  
20 for proper operation (i.e.  $N \cdot r$ ). In the statistical multiplexing example, if the buffer begins to fill up, a signal is provided over line 93 (Figure 7) which instructs each of the adaptive quantizers 103 (Figure 8) in each of the encoders 64 (Figure 7) to increase the coding level which  
25 will increase the compression ratio (i.e. be less accurate with respect to the coefficient values) until the buffer starts to empty out. Likewise, if the buffer becomes too empty, the channel buffer 92 can instruct the adaptive quantizers over signal line 93 to decrease the coding level  
30 which will decrease the compression ratio. If the number of segments (N) and the channel buffer 92 are sufficiently

large, then it is statistically probable that the number of data-intensive compressed blocks (i.e. those blocks which were difficult to compress) will balance out with those compressed blocks containing less information (i.e. those blocks which were more easily compressed) over any window of time.

This form of encoding, based on feedback from a channel buffer is described in U.S. Patent No. 5,216,503 issued to Paik et al. This type of multiplexing scheme, with feedback to a plurality of encoders, is frequently referred to as a statistical multiplexing scheme.

The same encoder that is illustrated in Figure 8 can also be used in a nonstatistical multiplexing combination as in the first embodiment. In this case, each of the n encoders of Figure 7 could maintain an independent channel buffer, and the compression ratio of each individual encoder would be adjusted in order to maintain a pre-assigned fraction of the total throughput. The disadvantage of the nonstatistical multiplexing system is that the encoders will tend to deliver unnecessarily high picture quality at times when the video program is easily compressed, and poor picture quality during certain complex scenes when compression becomes difficult.

#### Additional Implementation Details

The application of video compression does not necessitate real-time digital encoding as implied in the first and second embodiments, nor does it require multiple encoders. Another preferred way of interleaving and compressing a data stream representative of a video program to take advantage of the statistical variations in

the video program is to iteratively compress and interleave the video program using an algorithm that is wholly or partly implemented in software and uses multiple encoding passes through the video program. The algorithm can more  
5 efficiently compress the video program by tuning the compression algorithm during each iteration.

An encoding process implemented in software may use a video compression standard such as the one implemented by the encoder of Fig. 8. For the first embodiment, the software  
10 compresses the data stream 10 in accordance with a desired quantization level, and then measures the total amount of data that results. If the amount of data exceeds that which can be transmitted within the specified bandwidth, the quantization level is increased and the data stream 10 is  
15 compressed again. This process continues until the resulting compressed data stream falls within the requisite bandwidth. The software then partitions the compressed data stream and interleaves the elements of the segments of the partitioned subsequences to produce an interleaved data stream  
20 representative of the video program.

Iterative compression through software is particularly advantageous when real-time encoding is not needed because it does not require the use of costly hardware to split the ordered sequence of pixels represented by the data stream 10  
25 into video segments, nor does it require multiple encoders to simultaneously compress each video segment. Rather, the data stream 10 is first partitioned into subsequences of elements representing segments with the same number of pixels. The partitioned data stream is then compressed in accordance with  
30 a specified encoding level using a standard such as the one implemented by the encoder of Fig. 8. The software then

interleaves the compressed elements of the subsequences in accordance with the invention. As the software interleaves the elements, it sums the total amount of data across the segments within a certain time window. The result is a sum  
5 representing the amount of data in a hypothetical channel buffer much like the channel buffer 92 of Fig. 7. Any sections of the interleaved data stream for which the channel buffer size is exceeded are compressed again using a higher coding level. For any sections where some minimum buffer  
10 size is not attained, the program can recompress the section using a lower coding level.

One way to minimize computer time is to use a hardware encoder such as the one shown in Fig. 8 to compress the data stream 10 at a number of different coding levels and to store  
15 the different compressed versions. The software can perform the steps of interleaving and summing, and for any section of the interleaved data stream that is detected to be sufficiently over or under the specified bandwidth, the software can simply replace that section with a section of  
20 one of the stored interleaved data streams that has been compressed at the appropriate level of quantization.

During each transmission of the interleaved data stream, a receiver must be able to identify the elements of the particular video segment to be accessed, reconstructed and  
25 displayed. One possible implementation by which this can be accomplished is by inserting video segment identifiers into the interleaved sequence of elements as they are being stored for future transmission. For example, sequence numbers (i.e., subchannels) ranging from 1 to N can be assigned to  
30 video segments 1 to N respectively. The appropriate sequence number can then be associated with the video data comprising

each element prior to interleaving and storage. Thus, as a receiver begins to reconstruct a video program from its beginning, the receiver selects and assembles each element having a sequence number of 1 during the first pass, followed  
5 by the elements having a sequence number of 2 during the second pass and so on. The reconstruction process is complete when all of the elements having a sequence number of "N" are selected during the final pass. Of course, a subscriber could program the receiver to jump ahead or  
10 backward in the program by manually programming the selected sequence number (i.e., by changing the subchannel).

An alternative implementation is to program the playback resource to insert the video segment identification information into the interleaved sequence of elements as they  
15 are being transmitted to the receivers. For example, the same sequence numbers ranging from 1 to N can be initially assigned to video segments 1 to N respectively for a first transmission. At the beginning of the next pass through the interleaved data stream, the playback resource will decrement  
20 each segment's assigned sequence number such that segment number two currently has sequence number one assigned to it, while segment one currently has sequence number "N" assigned to it. Therefore, once the receiver begins to reconstruct the video program based on a particular subchannel or  
25 sequence number, it can remain tuned to that number throughout the entire reconstruction.

One disadvantage of this implementation is that the first segment, which always represents the beginning of the video program, is no longer associated with a single sequence  
30 number. Therefore, the playback resource must insert additional information into the interleaved data stream prior

to its transmission to demarcate the first segment of the video program.

Another alternative implementation would be to demultiplex the elements at the receiver (i.e. 32, Fig. 2 or 74 Fig. 5) synchronously, with each time slot in a frame assigned to a particular segment of the program.

As previously discussed, the receiver (i.e. 32, Fig. 2 or 74 Fig. 5) also must be able to decode the compressed data and display the right pixels in the right sequence and at the right time. In the case of audio data, the receiver must also be able to synchronize the audio with the images. Finally, the receiver must know what the coding level of the compressed data is at all times. As previously discussed, there are a number of well-known standards for representing video data digitally as well as compressing it that specify how such information be provided in the data stream.

Another way of organizing the data is to create packets of data during the interleaving process, such that each packet contains some arbitrary amount of data from a segment, which may or may not be on block boundaries. The packets are interleaved rather than the blocks, and information defining the segment, the particular pixels represented by the data and a time stamp are included as a header. The time stamp defines either a time for decoding the packet data at the receiver, or a time for presenting (displaying) the decoded packet data (pixels) at the receiver. In some cases, both a decoding time stamp and a presentation time stamp are included in the packet header. In this case, the order of interleaving is determined by comparing the time stamp values corresponding to the next packet of each segment and selecting the packet with the earliest time stamp.

As previously discussed, the required amount of storage and the necessary throughput of the storage device for playback of a video program depends on several design parameters. One of the most important parameters to be  
5 specified is the access time "T", which is the time duration of each video segment as it is reconstructed by a receiver for viewing by a subscriber. This parameter defines the maximum delay that a subscriber must endure when the subscriber selectively accesses the program for playback from  
10 its beginning.

Playback is a real-time process involving continuous retrieval and transmission of the same interleaved video data stream, and the continuous reconstruction of a video program from that interleaved data stream. Because all n video  
15 segments are presented for access by a receiver simultaneously, it follows that any of the N video segments can be accessed at any time during playback. Playback of all video segments begins at the same time and completes at the same time. Thus, the access time T also defines the maximum  
20 delay that will be endured to access any point in the video program. Stated differently, it defines the minimum interval of time over which the program can be randomly accessed.

Another parameter to be specified is the average data rate "r" of the compressed video segments of the video  
25 program. This parameter defines the rate at which segment data must be received by a receiver so that it can reconstruct the video program in real-time at the desired level of quality. The data rate "r" is determined by the initial image resolution and frame rate of the video program  
30 and by the compression ratio that was applied during its encoding. It is expected that most applications of this

invention will not require better than VHS picture quality and it is reasonable to assume that this can be achieved if  $r = 1.5$  Mbits/second. If statistical multiplexing is used, then the data rate of the compressed video segment will vary  
5 because some data segments will compress more easily than others.

For a receiver to have simultaneous access to each segment, the rate at which the interleaved data stream is transmitted over the distribution network must be equal to  
10 the number of segments  $n$  times the average data rate of one segment  $r$  (i.e.  $N \cdot r$ ). Thus, the distribution system and the storage facility from which the interleaved data program is to be retrieved (or the encoding and interleaving apparatus used to generate the interleaved data stream if interim  
15 storage is not used), must be able to sustain this data rate. One of the advantages of the present invention is that the cylinders and tracks of a hard disk can be accessed sequentially or in any sequence which maximizes the throughput performance of the unit. Sequential access is  
20 made possible by the fact that the playback process accesses, retrieves and transmits the same interleaved sequence of elements over and over.

Thus, there is no random access requirement imposed on the interim storage unit. Assuming that a particular disk  
25 drive device can sustain a data rate of 30 Mbits/second, if  $r = 1.5$  Mbits/second, then  $N$  cannot exceed 20. As previously defined, the total duration of the video program is  $N \cdot T$ . Assuming that the video program is two hours in duration, the duration  $T$  of each segment is 6 minutes. The storage  
30 capacity required for 120 minutes of video compressed to an



average data rate of  $r = 1.5$  Mbits/second is therefore, 1.35 Gbytes.

In addition to compressing the data and maximizing the data rate of interim storage, the minimum access interval may  
5 be further reduced by splitting the interleaved data stream into equal portions, storing the portions on separate disks, and then accessing each disk concurrently to retrieve and transmit each portion of the interleaved data stream simultaneously. Effectively, each video segment has been  
10 subdivided into equal portions, with each portion of each segment made available to a receiver simultaneously over a different communications channel.

For example, suppose that the interleaved data stream representative of the two-hour program of the previous  
15 example is divided into three equal portions, with each portion stored on a separate disk. If the portions from each disk are retrieved and transmitted simultaneously over three separate channels, then the first one-third of each segment will be available on a different subchannel of the first  
20 channel, the second one-third of each segment will be available on a different subchannel of the second channel, and the third one-third of each segment will be available on a different subchannel of the third channel. The access interval is thereby reduced from  $T = 6$  minutes to  $T_d = 2$   
25 minutes, where  $T_d = T/N_d$  ( $N_d$  = the number of disks). The minimum capacity of each disk is likewise reduced to 40 minutes of video compressed to an average data rate of  $r = 1.5$  Mbits/second, or 450 MBytes.

It will be appreciated by those of skill in the art that  
30 multiple disks also may be used in the event that the total data comprising the interleaved data stream exceeds the

storage capacity of a single storage device such as a disk, or if the required throughput of the single storage device is not sufficient to meet that specified by N.r.

Two methods of partitioning the interleaved sequence of  
5 blocks for writing on multiple disks are now described. The purpose of these methods is to create overlapping data streams from each disk that remain relatively constant in time relative to one another. Those of skill in the art will appreciate that there are many possible schemes for  
10 partitioning the data which are within the scope of the present invention.

One partitioning method is to split a packetized interleaved sequence of elements at packet boundaries such that the same number of packets are written to each disk.  
15 For example, if each packet contains data that is representative of a fixed number of pixels, then the first K packets may be allocated to a first disk, the next K packets to a second disk, and so on, until finally the last K packets are assigned to the last disk. The total number of packets  
20 must be equal to the product of K and the number of disks. This partitioning method may be referred to as the "constant pixels" method, because all of the disks contain video data that is representative of the same number of pixels.

A second preferred method of splitting the packetized  
25 interleaved sequence of blocks for writing on multiple disks may be termed the "constant bits" method. For the constant bits method, the same amount of compressed video data is allocated to each disk. The interleaved sequence of blocks  
94 is divided into equal sections, one for each disk, but the  
30 partitioning is not constrained to occur at an element boundary. If the total amount of video data in the

interleaved data stream is not evenly divisible by the number of disks to be used, then the sequence may be extended by inserting fill data at the end or at certain points where they will not affect the decoding process.

5        Clearly, other embodiments and modifications of the present invention will occur readily to those of ordinary skill in the art in view of these teachings. For example, encoders based on other known compression techniques may be substituted for that disclosed in the preferred embodiment.

10    In addition, the interleaved data stream could be generated and transmitted in real time without need for intermediate storage. The elements of the interleaved data stream can be any arbitrary amount of data, the boundaries of which can be defined by any number of predefined standards. Therefore,

15    the scope of the present invention is to be determined by the claims which follow.

**CLAIMS**

What is claimed is:

- 1 1. A method of receiving a repeatedly transmitted data  
2 stream comprising the interleaved elements of N subsequences  
3 of data, wherein each of the N subsequences corresponds to a  
4 different temporal portion of the same video program, each of  
5 the N subsequences of data comprising an ordered sequence of  
6 elements representative of a contiguous portion of a video  
7 program, said method of receiving comprising the steps of:  
8       selecting the elements corresponding to a particular  
9 subsequence of data during each repetition of the transmitted  
10 data stream;  
11       reconstructing the portion of the video program  
12 corresponding to the elements of said selected subsequences;  
13 and  
14       concatenating each of said reconstructed portions to  
15 form a continuous presentation of the video program.
- 1 2. The method of claim 1 further comprising the steps of:  
2       repeating said steps of selecting, reconstructing,  
3 concatenating until the entire program has been presented.
- 1 3. The method of claim 2 wherein the repeatedly transmitted  
2 data stream includes unique segment identification numbers  
3 assigned to each of the n consecutive subsequences in  
4 sequentially increasing order, and wherein said step of  
5 selecting is performed by selecting the elements of the  
6 subsequence corresponding to the lowest segment  
7 identification number during the first repetition, and the

8 elements of the subsequence corresponding to the next higher  
9 segment identification number during each repetition  
10 thereafter.

1 4. The method of claim 2 wherein the repeatedly transmitted  
2 data stream includes segment identification numbers assigned  
3 to each of the N consecutive subsequences in sequentially  
4 increasing order, and wherein each of the assigned segment  
5 identification numbers is decremented by one during each  
6 subsequent repetition of the data stream, and wherein said  
7 step of selecting is performed by selecting the elements of  
8 the subsequence corresponding to the same segment  
9 identification number during each of said repetitions.

1 5. The method of claim 4 wherein the repeatedly transmitted  
2 data stream includes a flag to denote the one of N  
3 subsequences representative of the first segment of the video  
4 program and wherein said step of selecting is performed by  
5 selecting the elements of said denoted first subsequence  
6 during the first repetition and selecting the elements of the  
7 subsequence having the same segment identification number  
8 during each repetition thereafter.

1 6. The method of claim 1 wherein the repeatedly transmitted  
2 data stream includes unique segment identification numbers  
3 assigned to each of the N consecutive subsequences in  
4 sequentially increasing order, and wherein said step of  
5 selecting is performed by selecting the elements of the  
6 subsequence corresponding to an arbitrarily specified segment  
7 identification number, and wherein said specified segment  
8 identification number is thereafter increased for the purpose

9 of advancing forward into the video program at a faster than  
10 normal rate.

1 7. The method of claim 1 wherein the repeatedly transmitted  
2 data stream includes unique segment identification numbers  
3 assigned to each of the N consecutive subsequences in  
4 sequentially increasing order, and wherein said step of  
5 selecting is performed by selecting the elements of the  
6 subsequence corresponding to an arbitrarily specified segment  
7 identification number, and wherein said specified segment  
8 identification number is thereafter decreased for the purpose  
9 of advancing backwards into the video program.

1 8. An apparatus for formatting and distributing overlapping  
2 presentations of the same video program comprising:  
3 partitioning logic for receiving a data stream  
4 comprising an ordered sequence of data representative of the  
5 video program, said partitioning logic for segmenting said  
6 data stream into N data segments each made up of a plurality  
7 of data elements; and  
8 interleaving logic in communication with said  
9 partitioning logic for interleaving the data element of the N  
10 data segments to produce an interleaved data stream.

1 9. The apparatus of claim 8 further comprising digital  
2 encoding logic for compressing said data stream, said digital  
3 encoding logic coupled to provide said data stream to said  
4 partitioning logic in a compressed state.

1 10. The apparatus of claim 9 further comprising a storage  
2 device coupled to receive and store said interleaved data  
3 stream for subsequent distribution.

1 11. The apparatus of claim 10 further comprising a video  
2 server system coupled to access said interleaved data stream  
3 from said storage device, said video server system including  
4 signal transmission circuitry for repeatedly broadcasting  
5 said interleaved data stream over a video program  
6 distribution network for a predetermined period of time.

1 12. The apparatus of claim 10 further comprising a plurality  
2 of N digital encoders, each coupled to receive and encode one  
3 of said N data segments and responsive to feedback from the  
4 transmission channel wherein said interleaved data stream is  
5 statistically multiplexed.

1 13. The apparatus of claim 12 further comprising:  
2 a packet multiplexer coupled to receive compressed data  
3 segment information from said N digital encoders for  
4 generating an interleaved output stream; and  
5 a channel buffer coupled to buffer said interleaved  
6 output stream and to provide said feedback to said digital  
7 encoders.

1 14. The apparatus of claim 10 further comprising at least a  
2 second storage device, said interleaving logic including  
3 logic for splitting said interleaved data stream between said  
4 storage devices.

1 15. The apparatus of claim 10 wherein said interleaving  
2 logic further includes means for assigning a unique segment  
3 identifier for each of the N data segments and means for  
4 inserting said segment identifiers into the interleaved data  
5 stream.

1 16. A receiver for receiving a repeatedly transmitted data  
2 stream comprising interleaved elements of N data segments,  
3 each of the N data segments comprising a sequence of elements  
4 representative of portions of the same video program, said  
5 receiver comprising:

6 data selection circuitry for receiving from the data  
7 stream the elements corresponding to a particular segment of  
8 data during each repetition of the transmitted data stream;  
9 video translation circuitry coupled to receive the  
10 selected elements for reconstructing the portion of the video  
11 program corresponding to the elements of the selected  
12 segment; and

13 presentation circuitry for concatenating reconstructed  
14 portion of the selected segment for continuous presentation  
15 of said video program.

1 17. The receiver of the claim 16 wherein said data stream  
2 comprises compressed data, said receiver further comprising a  
3 decoder for decoding said compressed data stream.

1 18. The receiver of claim 17 further comprising user control  
2 circuitry for instructing said data selection circuitry which  
3 data segments to receive, responsive to controls provided by  
4 a user.

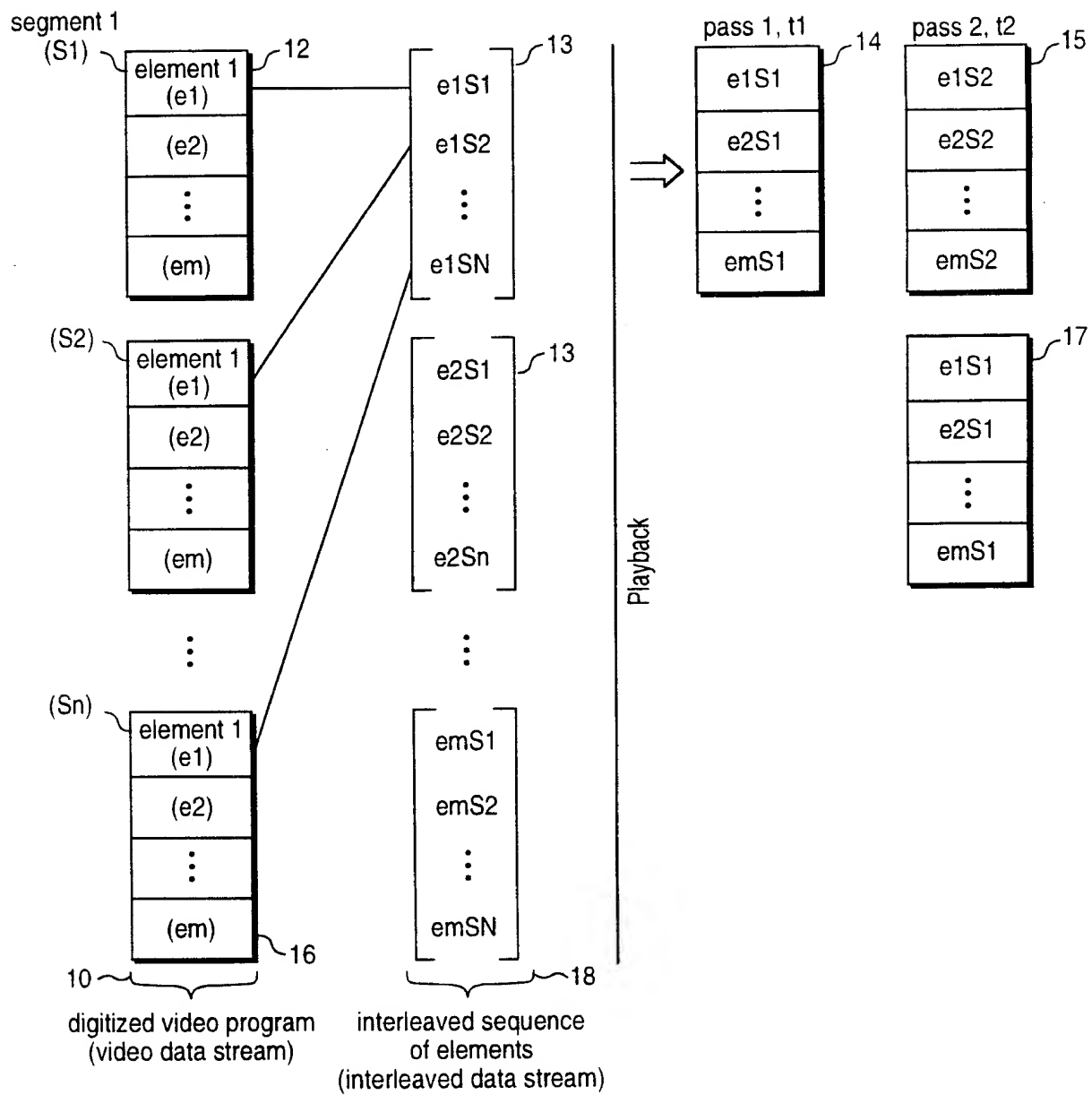


1 19. The receiver of claim 18 wherein said user control  
2 circuitry comprises a remote control device.

1 20. The receiver of claim 17 wherein said data selection  
2 circuitry is responsive to segment identification information  
3 included in the transmitted data stream for identifying said  
4 N data segments.

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FIG. 1



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FIG. 2

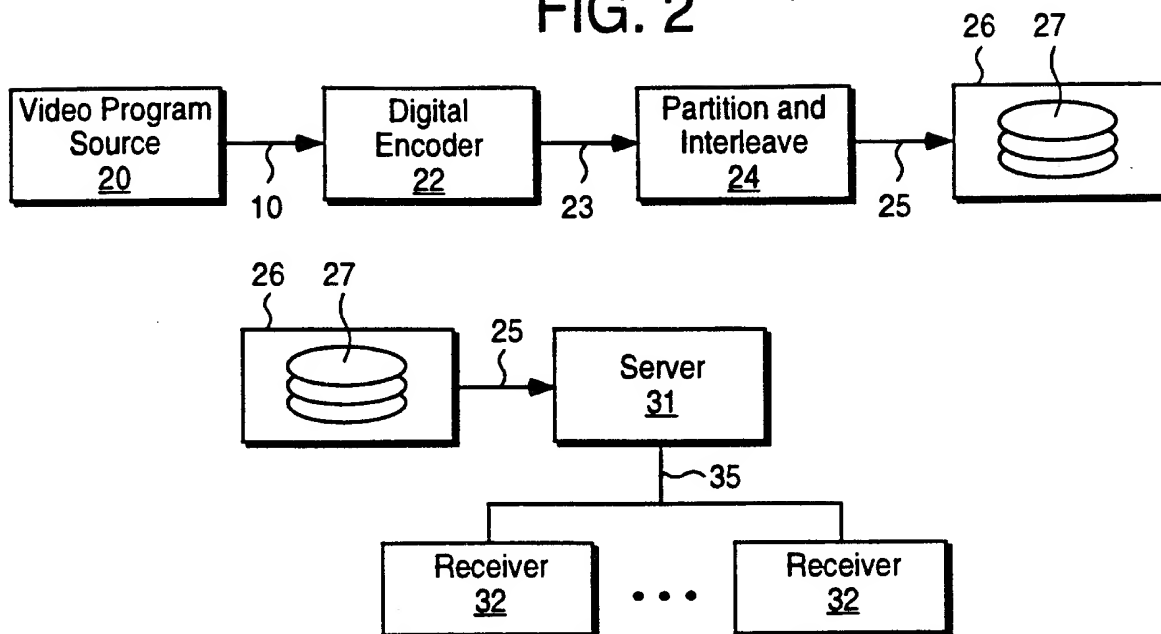


FIG. 3

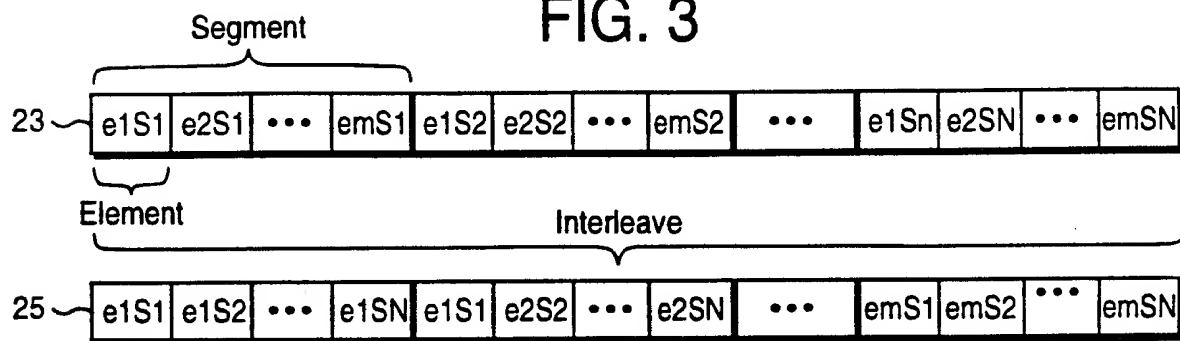
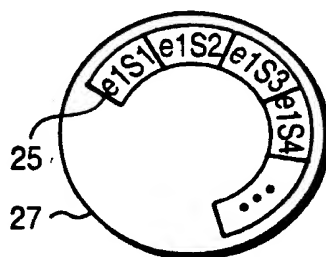
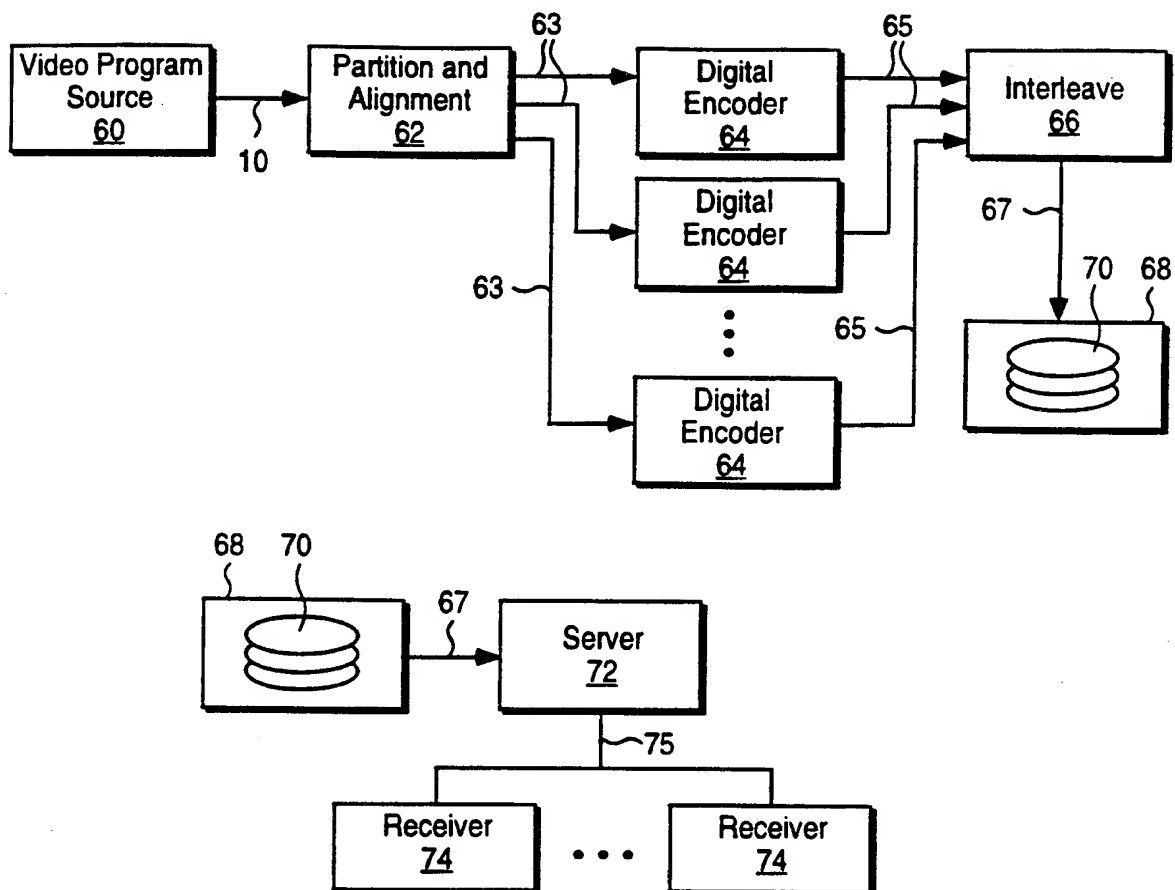


FIG. 4



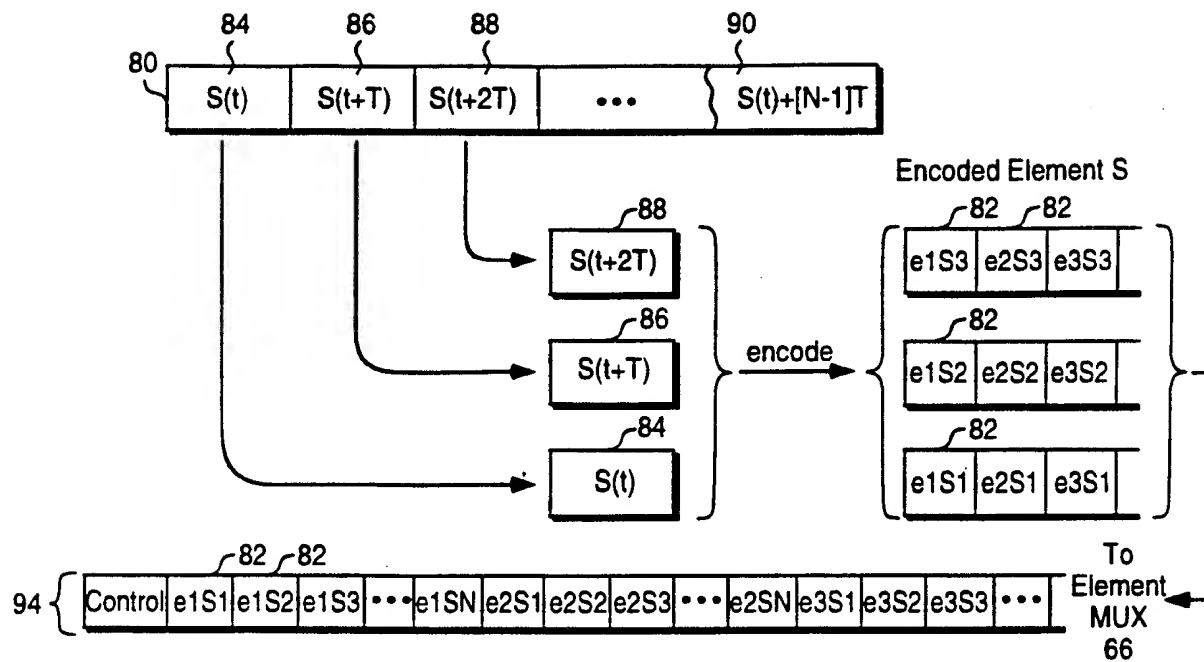
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FIG. 5



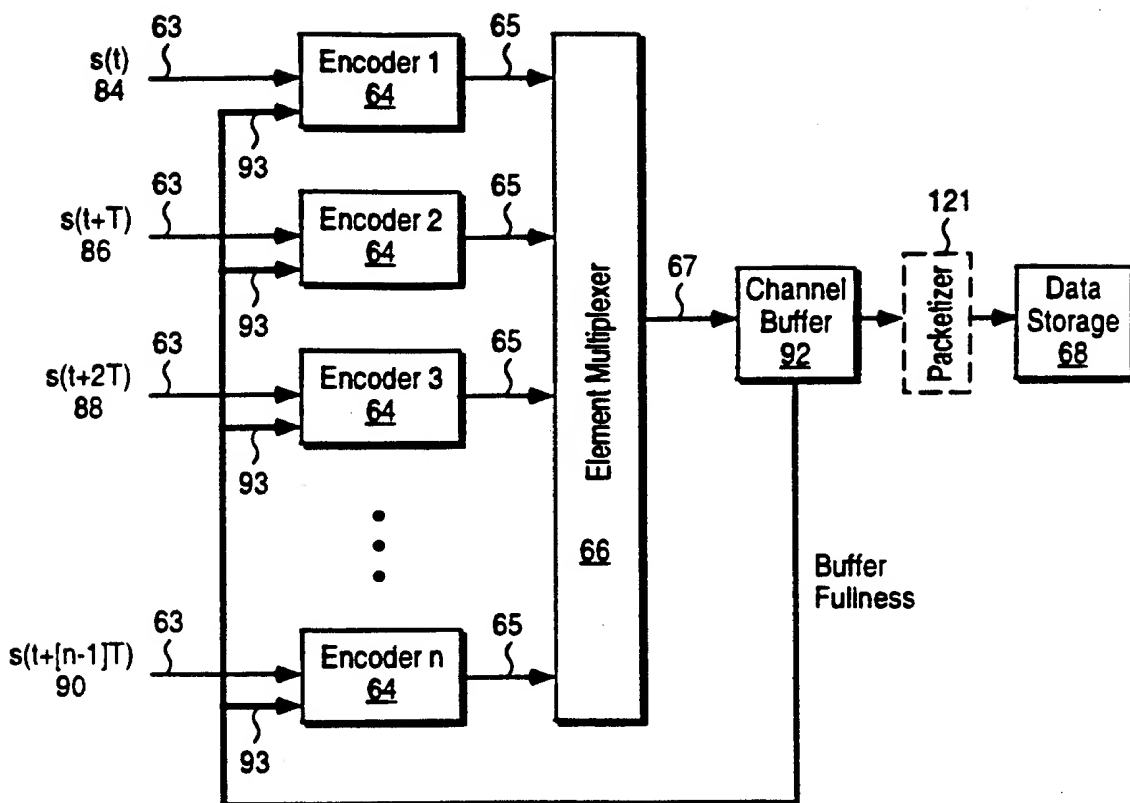
4 / 6

FIG. 6



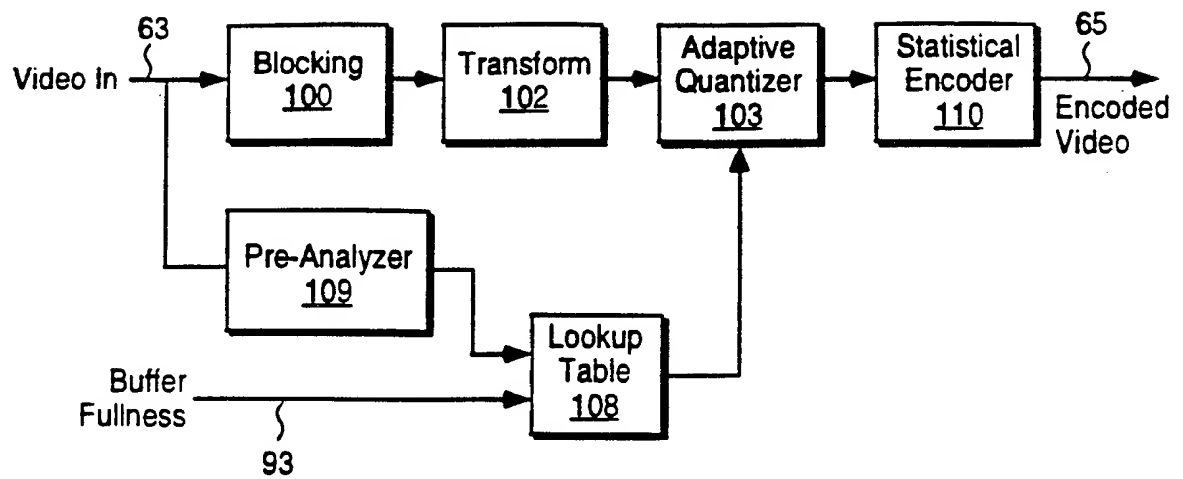
5/6

FIG. 7



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FIG. 8



## INTERNATIONAL SEARCH REPORT

International Application No

PCT/US 98/00996

## A. CLASSIFICATION OF SUBJECT MATTER

IPC 6 H04N7/173

According to International Patent Classification (IPC) or to both national classification and IPC

## B. FIELDS SEARCHED

Minimum documentation searched (classification system followed by classification symbols)

IPC 6 H04N

Documentation searched other than minimum documentation to the extent that such documents are included in the fields searched

Electronic data base consulted during the international search (name of data base and, where practical, search terms used)

## C. DOCUMENTS CONSIDERED TO BE RELEVANT

Category °	Citation of document, with indication, where appropriate, of the relevant passages	Relevant to claim No.
X	WO 91 03112 A (DELTA BETA PTY LTD) 7 March 1991	1,8,16
A	see the whole document	2-7, 9-15, 17-20
A,P	EP 0 633 694 A (DIGITAL EQUIPMENT CORP) 11 January 1995 see the whole document	1-20
A	EP 0 594 350 A (AMERICAN TELEPHONE & TELEGRAPH) 27 April 1994 see the whole document	1-20
A	WO 92 11713 A (GTE SERVICE CORP ;GTE LABORATORIES INC (US)) 9 July 1992 see page 12, line 24 - page 18, line 4	1-20
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☒ Further documents are listed in the continuation of box C.☒ Patent family members are listed in annex.

## ° Special categories of cited documents :

- "A" document defining the general state of the art which is not considered to be of particular relevance
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Date of the actual completion of the international search

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# INTERNATIONAL SEARCH REPORT

Intern. Application No

PCT/US 98/00996

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